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APRIL 23.

The President, Dr. JOSEPH LEIDY, in the chair.

Twenty-two persons present.

A paper entitled "On a new genus and two new species of Ophiurans," by J. E. Ives, was presented for publication.

Fossil Vertebrates from Florida.—Dr. LEIDY exhibited some remains of *Zeuglodon* recently obtained by Mr. Joseph Willcox, from a quarry of nummulitic limestone, near Ocala, Marion Co., Florida. They consist of a portion of the mandible with the mutilated remains of two two-fanged molars, embedded in a mass of the limestone, portions of several vertebrae and the crown of an anterior tooth. They pertain to a large but immature animal, probably the *Z. cetoides*. In a crevice of the same quarry there was found an accumulation of bones of quaternary age. Among those preserved and obtained by Mr. Willcox, was the skull of the *Machairodus* described a few weeks ago, a number of teeth of a horse, the tooth of a llama, and a premolar of the *Elephas columbi*.

While in Florida Mr. Willcox, with his friend Wm. M. Meigs, visited Arcadia, on Peace Creek, where, through the kindness of Mr. T. S. Morehead, superintendent of the Phosphate Mining Company, they procured the collection of fossils now exhibited. They mainly consist of the vertebrae of several small cetaceans, many teeth of a horse not differing from those of the domestic animal, fragments of deer antlers, of bones of other animals, and of turtle shells, teeth of sharks, &c. Among them are some well-preserved teeth of a tapir, *Tapirus americanus*. On a former occasion, through the Smithsonian Institution, from the Peace Creek locality, a collection was received chiefly consisting of remains of a huge turtle and molar teeth and the ramus of a mandible with a tooth of the *Elephas columbi*.

A specimen of particular interest in the collection under inspection is a first ungual phalanx or pastern bone of a diminutive three-toed horse *Hippotherium* or *Hipparion*. It accords in size with an upper molar tooth, from Archer, Fl., on which was founded *H. ingenuum*, described in the Proceedings for 1885, p. 33. The bone not much larger and nearly of the proportions of the corresponding joint of our own middle finger indicates an animal of unusually slender build. Since describing the remains from Archer, on which was founded the larger species, *H. plicatile*, in the Proceedings for 1887, p. 309, a pastern bone attributable to it has been received from the same locality. It is actually shorter but of much more robust form than that from Peace Creek, referred to *H. ingenuum*. The comparative measurements of the two pasterns are as follows:—

	<i>H. ingenuum.</i>	<i>H. plicatile.</i>
Length of pastern laterally.....	57 mm.	50 mm.
Transverse width of proximal extremity	24 “	34 “
“ “ distal “	19 “	28 “
“ “ shaft, at middle	15 “	25 “

The specimens of greatest interest in the Peace Creek collection are three osseous plates, attributable to a species of the wonderful giant armadillo, *Glyptodon*. The plates though possessing the usual breadth, do not present the great proportionate thickness common in the South American Glyptodons. They bear a near resemblance to those of *Hoplophorus ornatus*, as represented by Dr. Burmeister in the Annals of the Public Museum of Buenos Ayres, 1870-74, pl. xvii, fig. 3. Two of the plates are hexagonal, the other pentagonal, and their thickness is from a fifth to a fourth of their breadth. The outer surface presents a low discoid eminence reaching to within a couple of lines of the border, feebly depressed concentrically and with a slight eccentric elliptical prominence. It is pitted; more coarsely at the depressed borders, and more thickly and coarsely in the pentagonal than in the hexagonal plates. The inner surface is concave and even; the borders are tubercular.

The largest hexagonal plate is 26 lines in its widest and 18 lines in its shortest diameter, and is from 4 to 5 lines thick. The pentagonal plate is 22 lines where widest and from 3 to 5½ lines thick. The species represented by the plates may be distinguished as the GLYPTODON SEPTENTRIONALIS.

Among the fragments of turtle shells is the nuchal plate of a carapace remarkable for its deeply sculptured character, greatly exceeding in this respect the condition observed in any of our recent ones. The areas of the different scutes impressing the plate are traversed by deep valleys and correspondingly prominent ridges. The median length of the plate is 27 lines; its transverse breadth 33 lines. The specimen may be considered as distinctive of a species with the name of EMYS EUGLYPHA.

APRIL 30.

Mr. ISAAC C. MARTINDALE in the chair.

Eighteen members present.

Messrs. Charles E. Redinauer and W. B. Van Lennep, M. D., were elected members.

Max Fürbringer, of Jena, was elected a correspondent.

The following were ordered to be printed:—